

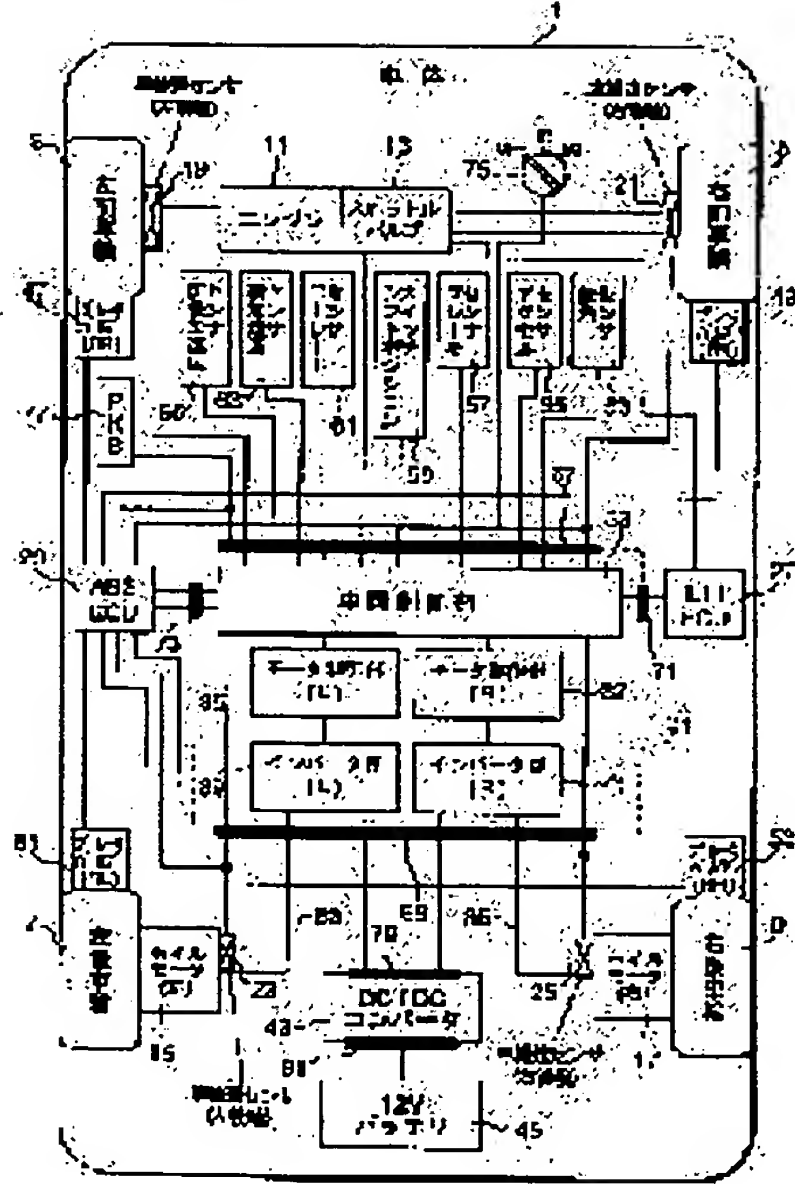
PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 11-018208  
(43)Date of publication of application : 22.01.1999

(51)Int.Cl. B60L 7/12  
B60K 1/02  
B60K 6/00  
B60K 8/00  
B60L 11/14  
F02D 29/02

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(54) VEHICLE



(57)Abstract:  
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To increase energy efficiency by lowering an accelerator opening in the operation of an accelerator to a specified value or below, and conducting regenerative braking on a motor by means of second driven wheels, when the speed of the vehicle is increasing.  
SOLUTION: Front right and left wheels 3, 5 of first driven wheels are driven by a gasoline engine 11 and rear right, and left wheels 7, 9 of second driven wheels are driven by wheel motors 15, 17 removably mounted on the rear wheels 7, 9. According to a preset algorithm, a vehicle-controlling section 33 drives and controls the wheel motors 15, 17, based on the outputs of various sensors. In other words, an accelerator opening output from an accelerator sensor 55 is lowered to a specified value or below, and when the speed of the vehicle estimated from the outputs of the vehicle speed sensors 19, 21, 23, 25 is higher than the one in the previous driving, the vehicle-controlling section 33 conducts regenerative braking on the wheel motors 15, 17 by means of

the rear right and left wheels 7, 9.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]  
[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

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rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than  
the examiner's decision of rejection or  
application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision  
of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's  
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[Date of extinction of right]

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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The vehicle which the accelerator opening of said accelerator actuation is below a predetermined value, and is characterized by applying regenerative braking to said motor by said 2nd drive wheel while the vehicle speed is increasing in the vehicle which is equipped with the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine, and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor, and sets an accelerator control input to one of the drive control commands of said 1st drive wheel and the 2nd drive wheel.

[Claim 2] The vehicle characterized by applying regenerative braking to said motor by said 2nd drive wheel in the vehicle which is equipped with the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine, and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor, and performs braking of said 1st drive wheel and the 2nd drive wheel by brakes operation when said brakes operation is performed.

[Claim 3] Said 2nd drive wheel is arranged at right and left of a car body, and said motor is separately established to the 2nd drive wheel of said right and left. The vehicle according to claim 1 or 2 which detects the regeneration power by the 2nd drive wheel of said right and left at the time of said regenerative braking, and is characterized by controlling the regenerative-braking force with the higher value of regeneration power so that it may become almost equal to the value of the regeneration power of another side among regeneration power on either side.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the vehicle equipped with the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine, and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Now, the vehicle equipped with the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor is seldom known. On the other hand, the so-called electric vehicle which drives a wheel only with a motor (motor) is known well, and there are some which were indicated by JP,5-17648,A as the control unit.

[0003] Two or more motors for a wheel drive are formed, from the difference of a rate command value and the motor rate of each ring, a torque command value is determined and a control device is controlled by the electric vehicle of this conventional technique while it sets up the rate command value of a motor based on an accelerator control input or the amount of brakes operation.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, by the vehicle using an internal combustion engine as wheel driving force, the so-called engine brake can be hung during downward slope transit. Therefore, also in the vehicle equipped with the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine, and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor, the engine brake by the 1st drive wheel can be hung similarly, and how the motor at that time is controlled poses a problem. On the other hand, since it does not have the internal combustion engine for driving a wheel and there is no concept of engine brake primarily, the vehicle with which the control unit of the conventional technique mentioned above is carried is not indicated at all about this technique.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the vehicle which is equipped with the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine, and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor, and sets an accelerator control input to one of the drive control commands of the 1st drive wheel and the 2nd drive wheel, the accelerator opening of accelerator actuation is below a predetermined value, and the vehicle of this invention is characterized by applying regenerative braking to a motor by the 2nd drive wheel, while the vehicle speed is increasing.

[0006] The accelerator opening of accelerator actuation is below a predetermined value, and the time of the vehicle speed increasing is the case where a downward slope is under transit, and it is a time of making the so-called engine brake effective. Since regenerative braking is hung on a motor by the 2nd drive wheel at this time, braking energy is recoverable to a power-source side.

[0007] Moreover, the vehicle of this invention is equipped with the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine, and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor, and in the vehicle which performs braking of the 1st drive wheel and the 2nd drive wheel by brakes operation, when brakes operation is performed, it is characterized by applying regenerative braking to said motor by the 2nd drive wheel.

[0008] If regenerative braking starts a motor at the time of brakes operation, while damping force will increase further, braking energy is recoverable to a power-source side.

[0009] When the 2nd drive wheel is arranged at right and left of a car body and the motor is separately established to the 2nd drive wheel on either side, the vehicle of this invention detects the regeneration power by the 2nd drive wheel of right and left at the time of regenerative braking, and it is desirable among regeneration power on either side to control the regenerative-braking force with the higher value of regeneration power so that it may become almost equal to the value of the near regeneration power of another side. Thereby, the damping force of right and left of the 2nd drive wheel at the time of regenerative braking becomes almost equal.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Drawing 1 is the system chart showing the configuration of the vehicle which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention. This vehicle is a vehicle of the two-sort drive method which drives a front wheel by the gasoline engine which is an internal combustion engine, and drives a rear wheel by the wheel motor which is a motor. Since it is proposed in order to gather the drive effectiveness at the



time of driving a wheel by the electric motor, and all or some of motor is contained in the wheel of a wheel, the rotation driving force of a motor rotor is directly transmitted to a wheel, and the wheel motor said here has the advantage that there are few energy losses in a driving force transfer path. And by the vehicle of this operation gestalt, a wheel motor can carry alternatively. Below, the configuration of this vehicle is explained at a detail.

[0011] The right-and-left rings 3 and 4 of a front wheel carry out a rotation drive by the gasoline engine 11 which is a main source of power, and carry out the rotation drive of the right-and-left rings 7 and 9 of a rear wheel by the respectively removable wheel motors 15 and 17. Thereby, this vehicle can run by four-flower drive. In addition, the wheel motors 15 and 17 can be removed in a user, and it is also possible by using rear wheels 7 and 9 as the usual coupled driving wheel to run by the two-flower drive only by the gasoline engine.

[0012] The output control of the engine 11 is carried out by opening adjustment of a throttle valve 13 etc. like what was carried in the usual gasoline engine vehicle, and the opening of a throttle valve 13 is controlled by the command from the electronic control unit (ECU) 27 of the electronics control fuel injection equipment (EFI) according to accelerator pedal actuation.

[0013] The driving force of the wheel motors 15 and 17 is used auxiliary, and it is used as auxiliary power in the case of ascent hill transit, or it is used for the attitude control at the time of revolution. Such wheel motors 15 and 16 are attached in the wheel base material attached in the suspension arm with wheels 7 and 9, and each revolving shaft of the wheel motors 15 and 16 and each axle hub of wheels 7 and 9 rotate to one on the same axle. The wheel motors 15 and 17 are driven by the electric power supply from the electronic control unit (ECU) 31 for performing drive control of the whole wheel including drive adjustment of an order ring, and are controlled. This vehicle control ECU 31 is equipped with the vehicle control section 33, the motor control sections 35 and 37, and inverters 39 and 41. The motor control section 35 and an inverter 39 supply the power controlled by the left-hand side wheel motor 15, respectively, and the motor control section 37 and an inverter 41 supply the power controlled by the right-hand side wheel motor 17, respectively. In addition, the wheel motors 15 and 17 are permanent-magnet type synchronous motors, and since the electric power supply is carried out through inverters 39 and 41, regenerative braking is possible.

[0014] The vehicle control section 33 is carrying out connector coupling to the electronic control unit (ECU) 29 of an anti-lock brake system (ABS) and ECU27 of EFI which control actuation of a brake through connectors 73 and 71, respectively. Moreover, connector coupling of the vehicle control section 33 is carried out through the connector 67 to various sensors.

[0015] As various sensors The rudder angle of the front wheel which is a steering wheel The gear shift position of the transmission of the accelerator sensor 55 which detects, the amount of treading in of accelerator opening, i.e., amount, of the rudder angle sensor 53 and an accelerator pedal to detect, the brake sensor 57 which detects whether the brake pedal is stepped on, and an engine drive system The shift position switch 59 and the revolution angular velocity of a vehicle to detect The acceleration of the longitudinal direction of the yaw rate sensor 61 to detect and a vehicle There are sensors 19, 21, and 23 and 24 grades whenever [ acceleration-sensor / before and after detecting the acceleration of the cross direction of the lateral acceleration sensor 63 to detect and a vehicle / 65, PKB sensor / which detects the on-off condition of a parking brake / 77, and wheel speed / which detects independently the rate of four wheels of front and rear, right and left, respectively ].

[0016] The inverter sections 39 and 41 are carrying out connector coupling to DC to DC converter 43 by connectors 69 and 79, and are carrying out connector coupling of DC to DC converter 43 to the dc-battery 45 which has the electrical potential difference of 12 volts (V) through a connector 81. Moreover, connector coupling of the inverter sections 39 and 41 is carried out to the wheel motors 15 and 17 through a connector 69 and feeders 83 and 85.

[0017] As for the vehicle control section 33, the vehicle control section 33 performs drive control of the whole vehicle based on the output of these sensors. Therefore, drive control of the wheel motors 15 and 17 is also performed with a natural thing. That is, according to the algorithm set up beforehand, the output of inverters 39 and 41 is adjusted based on the output from various sensors including sensors 23 and 25 or the accelerator sensor 55 whenever [ wheel speed ], and the drive of the wheel motors 15 and 17 is controlled.

[0018] Moreover, the vehicle control section 33 is equipped with the function to perform a self-test with the normal possible wheel drive by the wheel motor, besides the function which controls the wheel driving gear 15 and 17, i.e., wheel motors, and an engine 11. It is because it is necessary to check whether the wheel

drive by the wheel motor is possible and vehicle control-section 33 self needs to get to know whether a four-flower drive is possible for a vehicle before transit at least from it being the removable thing in which the wheel motors 15 and 17 are attached alternatively if needed.

[0019] Whether what we do with the drive control of the wheel motors 15 and 17 should just determine the algorithm of the vehicle control section 33 based on the design concept over the vehicle. For example, what is necessary is just to perform control which is rotated at the rate according to whenever [ wheel speed / at that time ], when it detects that it is slope transit from the output of sensors 19, 21, and 23 and 25 grades whenever [ accelerator sensor 55, shift position switch 59, and wheel speed ] in using in order to assist the front-wheel drive force which is main driving force in the case of uphill transit.

[0020] Moreover, it is also possible to use as alternative power at the time of an engine trouble occurring, and it is also still more possible to use for the attitude control at the time of revolution transit.

[0021] Especially, when running by making engine brake effective on a downward slope etc., it is controlled by this operation gestalt to hang regenerative braking on the wheel motors 15 and 17.

[0022] Drawing 2 is a flow chart which shows regenerative-braking control of the wheel motors 15 and 17 by the vehicle control section 33.

[0023] Initiation decision of regenerative braking consists of four decision processings of step 101 to the step 104.

[0024] First, it is in the condition (system standby condition) which can be operated, the parking brake (PKB) 77 is canceled, and it judges [ that a wheel motor control system is working or ] whether all the things that the accelerator opening which the accelerator sensor 55 outputs is below the set point are fulfilled (step 101). As the set point about accelerator opening, accelerator opening, i.e., the opening near a close by-pass bulb completely, when the accelerator is almost opened wide is chosen and set up. When at least one of these conditions is not satisfied, this decision is denied and regenerative-braking processing is not performed. When all the conditions are fulfilled, regenerative braking is performed by the result of decision processing of step 102-104.

[0025] If OR processing is made and the decision result of steps 102-104 is affirmed in any one decision box so that the flow may show, it will shift to the regeneration mode 105.

[0026] If it is denied in steps 102 and 103 mentioned later after being affirmed at step 101, it will result in step 104. At step 104, it judges whether whenever [ car-body-speed / which was presumed based on the output of sensors 19, 21, 23, and 25 whenever / wheel speed ] is larger than whenever [ last car-body-speed ] and whenever [ car-body-speed ] are increasing. The vehicle control section 33 is computing whenever [ car-body-speed ] constructively the predetermined period based on a sensor output whenever [ wheel speed ], in order to perform various control including ABS control. Whenever [ in this step 104 / "whenever / last car-body-speed /" ] is whenever [ car-body-speed / which was computed by actual making of the tea temporarily about whenever / car-body-speed / which is computed periodically in this way ].

[0027] Here, where an accelerator is opened mostly wide, whenever [ car-body-speed ] will increase, and being affirmed means making a downward slope effective and running it engine brake, if the decision result of step 101 is considered collectively. When it results in such a condition, the vehicle control section 33 shifts to step 105, considers as regeneration mode, and hangs regenerative braking on the wheel motors 15 and 17.

[0028] The shift to the regeneration mode of the step 105 after being affirmed at step 101 is performed irrespective of whether whenever [ car-body-speed ] is increasing, when the shift condition of the automatic transmission is in a predetermined condition in the vehicle carrying an automatic transmission (step 102), or when brakes operation is performed (step 103).

[0029] That is, it can acquire having judged that an operator wants to hang braking on a vehicle from the shift status information and brakes operation information on an automatic transmission, and regenerative braking can be hung regardless of change of whenever [ car-body-speed ]. In addition, the shift information on an automatic transmission can be acquired from a shift position switch 59, and brakes operation information can be acquired from the brake sensor 57.

[0030] If it shifts to step 105 and becomes regeneration mode, in order to prevent the destabilization and tire lock of vehicle behavior by the rapid increment in damping force, regenerative braking according to a time schedule is performed (step 106). The graph as an example of a time schedule was displayed within the limit of step 106 of drawing 2. This graph took the elapsed time from regeneration mode initiation on the axis of

abscissa, and has taken regeneration power on the axis of ordinate. Regeneration electric energy is made small immediately after regenerative-braking initiation, and it suppresses the regenerative-braking force, with time amount progress, enlarges regeneration power and goes so that this graph may show. Thereby, destabilization and tire lock of vehicle behavior can be prevented.

[0031] During regenerative-braking implementation, it monitors continuously whether whenever [ car-body-speed ] became abortive [ (step 107) and a start condition, i.e., the conditions to steps 101-104, ] whether it is below the set point (step 108), and in affirming, it terminates this regenerative-braking processing. In addition, low speed is usually chosen as the set point of step 107.

[0032] Moreover, the difference of damping force arises to a right-and-left ring, since a vehicle deviation may be carried out, regeneration power controls the regenerative-braking force of a high direction wheel motor, and the value of the regeneration power is made to become almost equal to the value of the regeneration power of the lower one during regenerative-braking implementation, when the regeneration power of the wheel motors 15 and 17 on either side is supervised, respectively (step 109) and the difference exceeds a predetermined value. In fact, after saturating target regeneration power with track record power with actual lower regeneration power (step 110), return regenerative braking is continued to step 106. Reduction processing of this regeneration power makes threshold value the case where regeneration power total on either side serves as zero, and the torque target which is driven to a hand of cut does not carry it out. That is, even when it is the worst, it carries out to to an odd tire regeneration odd tire drive. Thereby, even if individual difference is in the wheel motors 15 and 17 on either side, it can consider as the system which does not consume the worst dc-battery power.

[0033] In addition, with this operation gestalt, although the wheel motor by which the motor and the wheel were constituted by one as a motor is used, it is not limited to this. For example, the usual motor is carried in a car-body side, and this invention can be applied also when the motor drive system which tells the motorised force to a wheel through a power means of communication is adopted.

[0034] Moreover, although a right-and-left front wheel is made into an engine drive and the right-and-left rear wheel is made motorised with this operation gestalt, it is good also considering motorised and a right-and-left rear wheel as an engine drive in a right-and-left front wheel conversely.

[0035]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to the vehicle of this invention, it has the 1st drive wheel driven with an internal combustion engine, and the 2nd drive wheel driven with a motor. In the vehicle which sets an accelerator control input to one of the drive control commands of the 1st drive wheel and the 2nd drive wheel Since regenerative braking is applied to a motor by the 2nd drive wheel while the accelerator opening of accelerator actuation is below a predetermined value and the vehicle speed is increasing Since regenerative braking is hung on a motor by the 2nd drive wheel like [ under downward slope transit ] when it seems that the so-called engine brake is made effective through the 1st drive wheel, while the damping force of the whole vehicle increases, braking energy is recoverable to a power-source side. That is, energy efficiency can be made high.

[0036] Moreover, since regenerative braking is hung on a motor by the 2nd drive wheel also at the time of the usual braking actuation, enhancement of damping force and strengthening of energy efficiency can be attained similarly.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The system chart showing the configuration of the vehicle which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The flow chart which shows regenerative-braking control of the wheel motors 15 and 17 by the vehicle control section 33.

[Description of Notations]

1 [ -- A wheel motor, 31 / -- The vehicle control ECU, 33 / -- 35 A vehicle control section, 37 / -- 39 The motor control section, 41 / -- An inverter, 55 / -- An accelerator sensor, 57 / -- A brake sensor, 67 69, 71, 73 / -- A connector, 43 / -- A DC to DC converter, 45 / -- 83 A dc-battery, 85 / -- Power-source wiring. ] -- A car body, 3, 5, 7, 9 -- A wheel, 11 -- 15 An engine, 17

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[Translation done.]

(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開平11-18208

(43) 公開日 平成11年(1999) 1月22日

(51) Int.Cl.<sup>4</sup>  
B 6 0 L 7/12  
B 6 0 K 1/02  
6/00  
8/00  
B 6 0 L 11/14

識別記号

F I

B 6 0 L 7/12

T

B 6 0 K 1/02

B 6 0 L 11/14

F 0 2 D 29/02

D

B 6 0 K 9/00

Z

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 3 O L (全 7 頁) 最終頁に続く

(21) 出願番号 特願平9-162898

(22) 出願日 平成9年(1997) 6月19日

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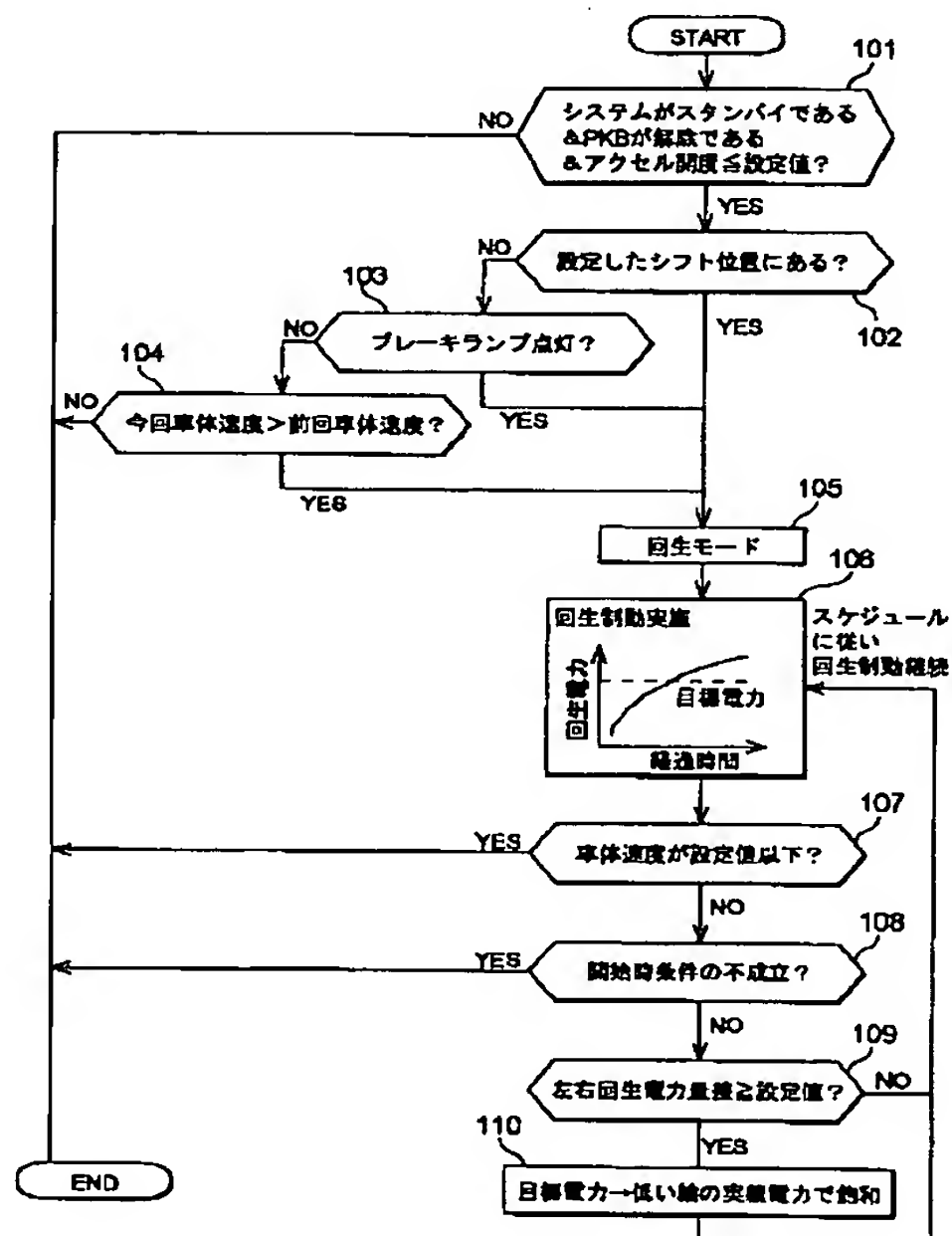
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(54) 【発明の名称】 車 輦

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 内燃機関により駆動される第1駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第2駆動車輪とを備えた車輛において、駆動エネルギー効率の高い車輛を提供すること。

【解決手段】 アクセル操作のアクセル開度が所定値以下であり、且つ、車速が増加しているときに第2駆動車輪により電動機に回生制動をかける。





## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 内燃機関により駆動される第 1 駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第 2 駆動車輪とを備え、アクセル操作量を前記第 1 駆動車輪および第 2 駆動車輪の駆動制御指令の一つとする車輛において、

前記アクセル操作のアクセル開度が所定値以下であり、且つ、車速が増加しているときに前記第 2 駆動車輪により前記電動機に回生制動をかけることを特徴とする車輛。

【請求項 2】 内燃機関により駆動される第 1 駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第 2 駆動車輪とを備え、ブレーキ操作により前記第 1 駆動車輪および第 2 駆動車輪の制動を行う車輛において、  
前記ブレーキ操作が行われたときに前記第 2 駆動車輪により前記電動機に回生制動をかけることを特徴とする車輛。

【請求項 3】 前記第 2 駆動車輪は車体の左右に配置され、前記電動機は前記左右の第 2 駆動車輪に対して別々に設けられており、前記回生制動時に前記左右の第 2 駆動車輪による回生電力を検出し、左右の回生電力のうち回生電力の値が高い方の回生制動力を他方の回生電力の値とほぼ等しくなるように抑制することを特徴とする請求項 1 または 2 に記載の車輛。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は内燃機関により駆動される第 1 駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第 2 駆動車輪とを備えた車輛に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】内燃機関により駆動される第 1 駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第 2 駆動車輪とを備えた車輛というのは、現在のところあまり知られていない。一方、電動機（モータ）のみで車輪を駆動するいわゆる電気自動車はよく知られており、その制御装置として、たとえば、特開平 5-17648 号公報に開示されたものがある。

【0003】この従来技術の電気自動車では複数の車輪駆動用モータが設けられており、制御装置は、アクセル操作量やブレーキ操作量に基づいてモータの速度指令値を設定すると共に、速度指令値と各輪のモータ速度との差からトルク指令値を決定し制御するようになっている。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、内燃機関を車輪駆動力として用いる車輛では、下り坂走行中にいわゆるエンジンプレーキを掛けることができる。したがって、内燃機関により駆動される第 1 駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第 2 駆動車輪とを備えた車輛においても、同様に第 1 駆動車輪によるエンジンプレーキを掛けることができ、そのときの電動機の制御をどのように行

うかが問題となる。これに対して、上述した従来技術の制御装置が搭載されている車輛は、車輪を駆動するための内燃機関を備えていないので、エンジンプレーキという概念がそもそもないため、かかる技術については何ら開示されていない。

## 【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の車輛は、内燃機関により駆動される第 1 駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第 2 駆動車輪とを備え、アクセル操作量を第 1 駆動車輪および第 2 駆動車輪の駆動制御指令の一つとする車輛において、アクセル操作のアクセル開度が所定値以下であり、且つ、車速が増加しているときに第 2 駆動車輪により電動機に回生制動をかけることを特徴とするものである。

【0006】アクセル操作のアクセル開度が所定値以下であり、且つ、車速が増加しているときというのは、下り坂を走行中の場合であり、いわゆるエンジンプレーキを効かせるときである。このときに、第 2 駆動車輪により電動機に回生制動を掛けるので、制動エネルギーを電源側に回収することができる。

【0007】また、本発明の車輛は、内燃機関により駆動される第 1 駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第 2 駆動車輪とを備え、ブレーキ操作により第 1 駆動車輪および第 2 駆動車輪の制動を行う車輛において、ブレーキ操作が行われたときに第 2 駆動車輪により前記電動機に回生制動をかけることを特徴とするものである。

【0008】ブレーキ操作時に電動機に回生制動が掛かると、制動力がさらに増すと共に、制動エネルギーを電源側に回収することができる。

【0009】本発明の車輛は、第 2 駆動車輪が車体の左右に配置され、電動機が左右の第 2 駆動車輪に対して別々に設けられている場合には、回生制動時に左右の第 2 駆動車輪による回生電力を検出し、左右の回生電力のうち回生電力の値が高い方の回生制動力を他方の側の回生電力の値とほぼ等しくなるように抑制することが望ましい。これにより、回生制動時の第 2 駆動車輪の左右の制動力がほぼ等しくなる。

## 【0010】

【発明の実施の形態】図 1 は本発明の一実施形態である車輛の構成を示すシステム図である。この車輛は、内燃機関であるガソリンエンジンで前輪を駆動し、電動機であるホイールモータで後輪を駆動する 2 種駆動方式の車輛である。ここに言うホイールモータというのは、車輪を電気モータで駆動する際の駆動効率を上げるために提案されたものであり、モータの全部または一部が車輪のホイール内に収納されているため、モータロータの回転駆動力が直接的に車輪に伝達され、駆動力伝達経路でのエネルギーロスが少ないという利点を有する。そして、この実施形態の車輛ではホイールモータが選択的に搭載可能となっている。以下に、この車輛の構成を詳細に説明





【0023】回生制動の開始判断は、ステップ101からステップ104の4つの判断処理から構成されている。

【0024】はじめに、ホイールモータ制御システムが動作中または動作可能状態（システムスタンバイ状態）にあり、パーキングブレーキ（PKB）77が解除されており、アクセルセンサ55が出力するアクセル開度が設定値以下であることを全て満たしているか否かを判断する（ステップ101）。アクセル開度に関する設定値としては、アクセルがほとんど開放されているときのアクセル開度、すなわち全閉に近い開度が選択され設定される。この条件のうちのいずれか一つでも満足されないときは、この判断は否定され、回生制動処理は行われな

い。すべての条件が満たされたときには、ステップ102～104の判断処理の結果により回生制動が実行される。

【0025】ステップ102～104の判断結果はそのフローから判るように、論理和処理がなされ、いずれか一つの判断ボックスにおいて肯定されれば、回生モード105に移行する。

【0026】ステップ101で肯定された後、後述するステップ102および103において否定されると、ステップ104に至る。ステップ104では、車輪速度センサ19、21、23、25の出力に基づいて推定された車体速度が前回の車体速度よりも大きいのか否か、すなわち、車体速度が増加しているのか否かを判断する。車輪制御部33は、ABS制御をはじめとする種々の制御を行うために、車輪速度センサ出力に基づいて所定周期で車体速度を推定的に算出している。このステップ104における「前回の車体速度」というのは、このように周期的に算出される車体速度についての一時点前に算出された車体速度のことである。

【0027】ここで、肯定されるということは、ステップ101の判断結果を併せて考えると、アクセルをほぼ開放した状態で車体速度が増加していることになり、下り坂をエンジンブレーキを効かせて走行していることを意味する。車輪制御部33はこのような状態に至ったときには、ステップ105に移行して回生モードとし、ホイールモータ15、17に回生制動を掛ける。

【0028】ステップ101で肯定された後のステップ105の回生モードへの移行は、自動変速機を搭載した車輪においてその自動変速機のシフト状態が所定の状態にある場合（ステップ102）や、ブレーキ操作が行われている場合（ステップ103）には、車体速度が増加しているか否かにかかわらず行われる。

【0029】すなわち、運転者が車輪に制動を掛けたいと判断していることを自動変速機のシフト状態情報やブレーキ操作情報から得て、車体速度の変化とは関係なく回生制動を掛けることができる。なお、自動変速機のシフト情報はシフトポジションスイッチ59から得ること

ができ、ブレーキ操作情報はブレーキセンサ57から得ることができる。

【0030】ステップ105に移行して回生モードとなると、急激な制動力増加による車輪挙動の不安定化やタイヤロックを防止するため、タイムスケジュールに従った回生制動が行われる（ステップ106）。図2のステップ106の枠内にタイムスケジュールの一例としてのグラフを表示した。このグラフは横軸に回生モード開始からの経過時間を取り、縦軸に回生電力を採っている。このグラフから判るように、回生制動開始直後は回生電力量を小さくして回生制動力を抑え、時間経過と共に回生電力を大きくして行く。これにより、車輪挙動の不安定化やタイヤロックを防止できる。

【0031】回生制動実施中は、車体速度が設定値以下か否か（ステップ107）、開始条件すなわちステップ101～104までの条件が不成立となったか否か（ステップ108）を常時監視し、肯定する場合にはこの回生制動処理を終了させる。なお、ステップ107の設定値として通常は徐行速度が選択される。

【0032】また、回生制動実施中は、左右のホイールモータ15および17の回生電力をそれぞれ監視し（ステップ109）、その差が所定値を越えた場合は左右輪に制動力の差が生じて車輪偏向する可能性があるため、回生電力が高い方ホイールモータの回生制動力を抑制し、その回生電力の値を低い方の回生電力の値とほぼ等しくなるようにする。実際には、目標回生電力を実際の回生電力の低い方の実績電力で飽和させた後（ステップ110）、ステップ106に戻り回生制動を継続する。この回生電力の低減処理は、左右の回生電力総和が零となる場合を限界値とし、回転方向に対し駆動となるトルク目標までは実施しない。すなわち、最悪でも片輪回生片輪駆動までとする。これにより、左右のホイールモータ15、17に個体差があっても、最悪バッテリー電力を消費しないシステムとすることができる。

【0033】なお、本実施形態では、電動機としてモータとホイールとが一体に構成されたホイールモータを用いているがこれに限定されるものではない。たとえば、通常のモータを車体側に搭載し、動力伝達手段を介してモータ駆動力を車輪に伝えるモータ駆動システムを採用した場合にも、本発明を適用することができる。

【0034】また、本実施形態では、左右前輪をエンジン駆動とし、左右後輪をモータ駆動としているが、逆に、左右前輪をモータ駆動、左右後輪をエンジン駆動としてもよい。

【0035】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の車輪によれば、内燃機関により駆動される第1駆動車輪と電動機により駆動される第2駆動車輪とを備え、アクセル操作量を第1駆動車輪および第2駆動車輪の駆動制御指令の一つとする車輪において、アクセル操作のアクセル開度

が所定値以下であり、且つ、車速が増加しているときに第2駆動車輪により電動機に回生制動をかけるので、下り坂走行中のように、第1駆動車輪を介していわゆるエンジンブレーキを効かせるような場合には、第2駆動車輪により電動機に回生制動を掛けるので、車輌全体の制動力が増すと共に制動エネルギーを電源側に回収することができる。すなわち、エネルギー効率を高くすることができる。

【0036】また、通常の制動操作時にも第2駆動車輪により電動機に回生制動を掛けるので、同様に、制動力の増強とエネルギー効率の強化を図ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

\*

【図1】本発明の一実施形態である車輌の構成を示すシステム図。

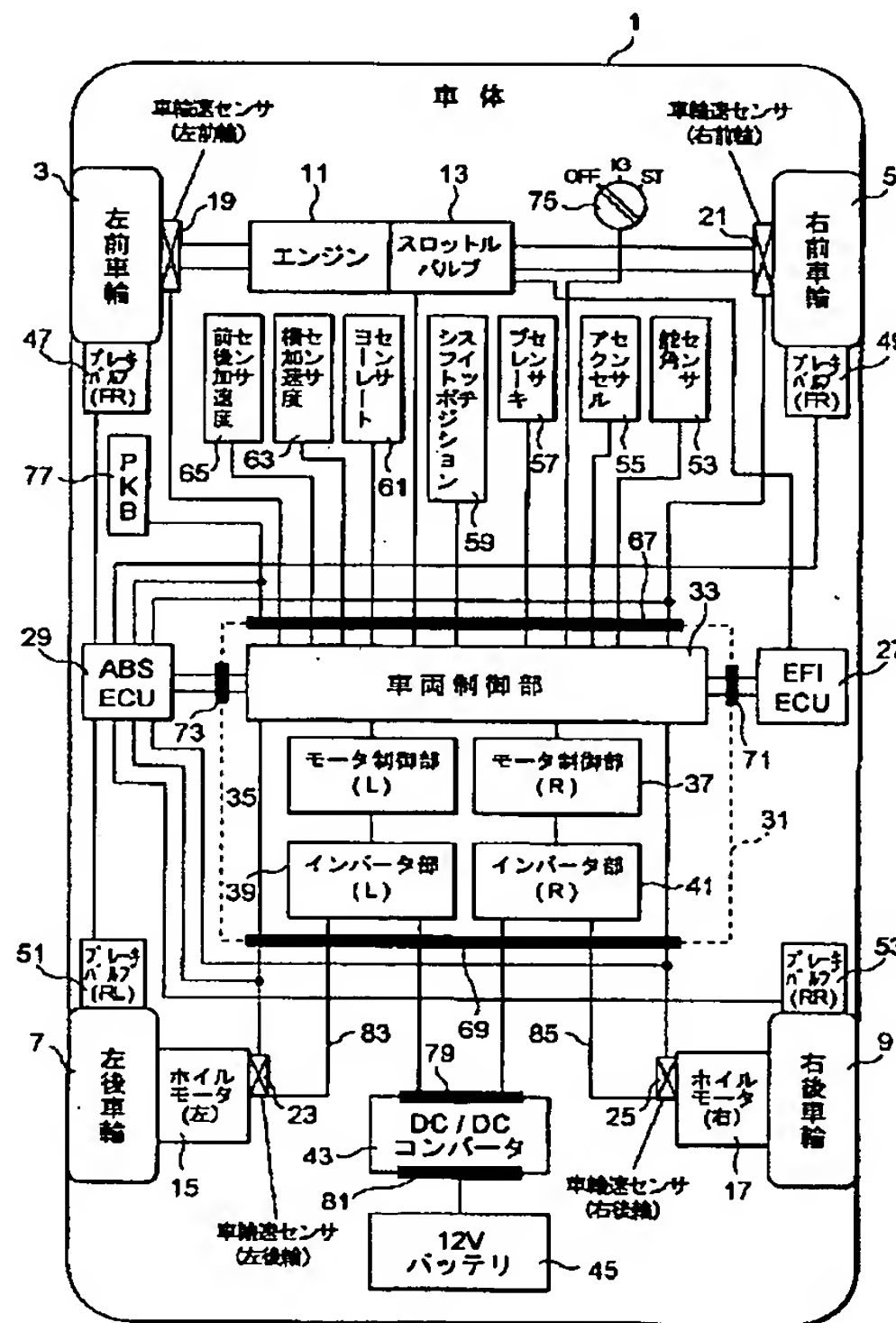
【図2】車輌制御部33によるホイールモータ15、17の回生制動制御を示すフローチャート。

【符号の説明】

1…車体、3、5、7、9…車輪、11…エンジン、15、17…ホイールモータ、31…車輌制御ECU、33…車輌制御部、35、37…モータ制御部、39、41…インバータ、55…アクセルセンサ、57…ブレーキセンサ、67、69、71、73…コネクタ、43…DC/DCコンバータ、45…バッテリー、83、85…

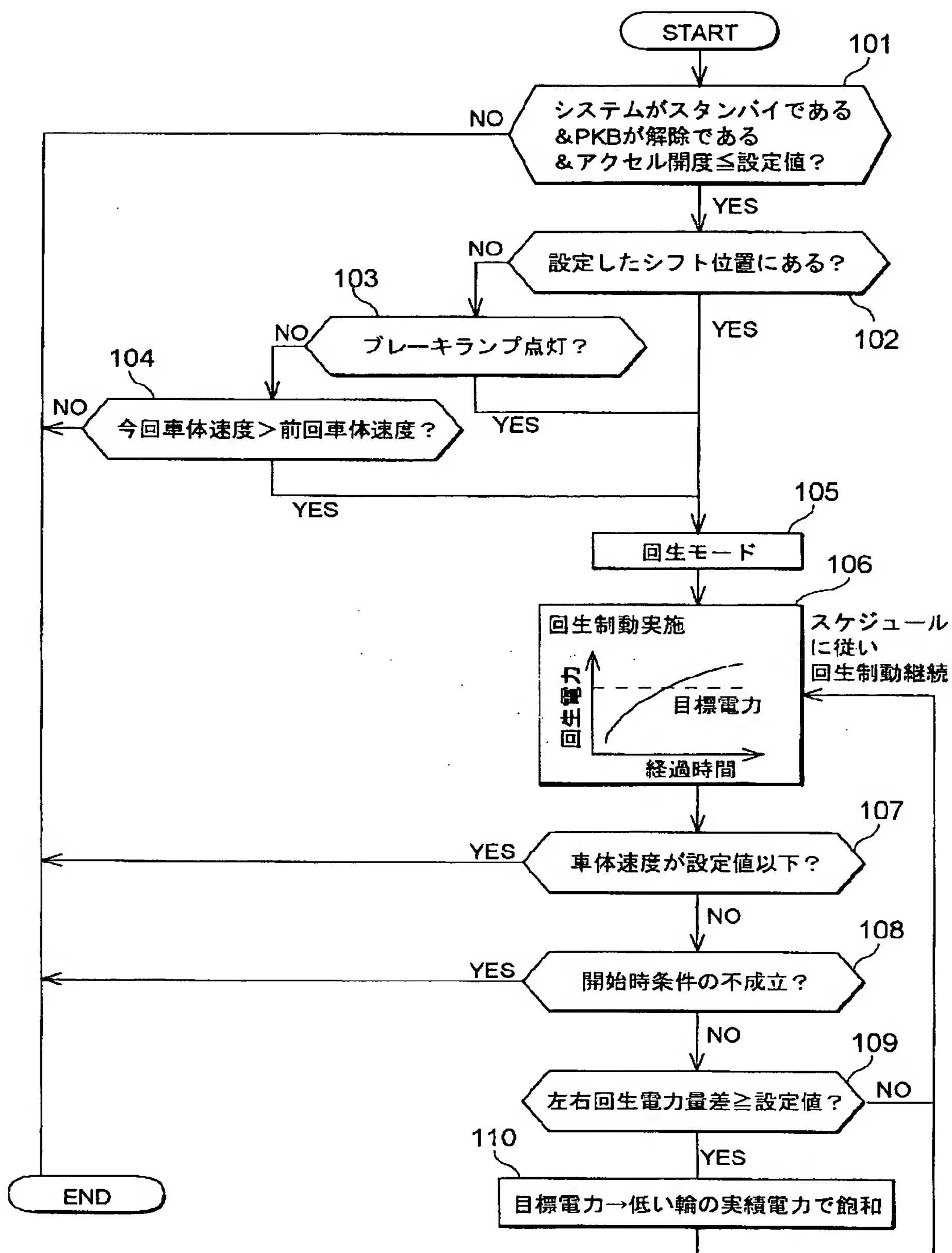
電源配線。

【図1】





【図2】



フロントページの続き

(51)Int.Cl.<sup>6</sup>

識別記号

F I

F 0 2 D 29/02

(7)

特開平 1 1 - 1 8 2 0 8

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